

MARKSMANSHIP.

Semi-Annual Practice of the Hawaiian Rifle Association—Large Attendance but Unfavorable Weather.

There were a larger number of entries and more shooting at the Semi-Annual Practice of the Hawaiian Rifle Association, on New Year's Day, than at any previous meeting of that organization. But gusty weather at the beginning, increasing to strong squalls toward the close, interfered seriously with the marksmanship of the best shots. Every event that included the 600-yard range had to be deferred in finishing on account of that target having blown away. There was keen competition in the citizens' match, barred as it was to all having made a record of 80 per cent. Below will be found the results of all the events:

GOVERNOR DOMINUS CUP.

Valued at \$100, for the highest aggregate score in Matches Nos. 1, 2 and 3, to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at the regular meetings of the H. R. A. Won July 5, 1888, by J. Brodie, M. D.; Jan. 1, 1889, by Wm. Unger; July 23, 1888, by J. Rothwell; Jan. 2, 1889, by R. B. Wilson; July 4, 1888, by F. Huestace.

J. W. Pratt is the winner of this match according to the three first matches, his aggregate therein being 190; 2d, J. Rothwell, 196; 3d, Frank Huestace, 195.

I.—THE BRODIE MEDAL.

Valued at \$50; second prize, \$5; 3d, \$2.50. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times. Ten rounds at 200 yards, one entry to each competitor. Won Jan. 1, 1889, by Wm. Unger; July 5, 1888, by C. B. Wilson; Jan. 1, 1889, by T. McDermott; Jan. 2, 1889, by Dr. Brodie; July 4, 1888, by J. H. Fisher; Jan. 1, 1889, by J. H. Fisher.

J. H. Fisher 444 445 455 44—43
D. H. Hitchcock, Jr. 444 445 455 44—42
J. W. Pratt 444 445 455 44—41
F. Huestace 444 445 455 44—40
C. H. Nicol 444 445 455 44—39
Lieut. Hamilton 444 445 455 44—38
Dr. Brodie 444 445 455 44—37
C. B. Wilson 444 445 455 44—36
J. W. McDonald 444 445 455 44—35
Dr. Brodie 444 445 455 44—34
Lieut. Ashie 444 445 455 44—33
J. Rothwell 444 445 455 44—32
W. C. King 444 445 455 44—31
C. W. Ashford 444 445 455 44—30
W. E. Wall 444 445 455 44—29

II.—THE ALDEN FRUIT AND TART COMPANIES MEDAL.
Valued at \$100; second prize, \$5; third prize, \$2.50. Open to all comers; to become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the H. R. A.; 2 strings of 10 shots each at 500 yard ranges. One entry for each competitor. Won July 5, 1888, by J. Brodie, M. D.; Jan. 1, 1889, by Wm. Unger; July 23, 1888, by J. Rothwell; Jan. 2, 1889, by W. C. King; July 4, 1888, by F. Huestace; Jan. 1, 1889, by J. W. Pratt.

J. W. Pratt 554 443 442 55—41
J. Rothwell 554 443 442 55—40
C. B. Wilson 554 443 442 55—39
F. Huestace 554 443 442 55—38
Dr. Brodie 554 443 442 55—37
Lieut. Hamilton 554 443 442 55—36
C. W. Ashford 554 443 442 55—35
J. W. McDonald 554 443 442 55—34
Dr. Brodie 554 443 442 55—33
Lieut. Ashie 554 443 442 55—32
J. Rothwell 554 443 442 55—31
W. C. King 554 443 442 55—30
C. W. Ashford 554 443 442 55—29
W. E. Wall 554 443 442 55—28

III.—H. R. A. TROPHY.
Valued at \$150. Competitors limited to members of the Association. For the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards; 10 rounds at each distance; trophy to become the property of the marksman winning it three times. Won Jan. 1, 1889, by J. H. Fisher; July 5, 1888, by J. Brodie, M. D.; Jan. 1, 1889, by Wm. Unger; July 23, 1888, by J. Rothwell; Jan. 2, 1889, by W. C. King; July 4, 1888, by F. Huestace; Jan. 1, 1889, by J. W. Pratt.

J. H. Fisher 444 445 455 44—43
D. H. Hitchcock, Jr. 444 445 455 44—42
J. W. Pratt 444 445 455 44—41
F. Huestace 444 445 455 44—40
C. H. Nicol 444 445 455 44—39
Lieut. Hamilton 444 445 455 44—38
Dr. Brodie 444 445 455 44—37
C. B. Wilson 444 445 455 44—36
J. W. McDonald 444 445 455 44—35
Dr. Brodie 444 445 455 44—34
Lieut. Ashie 444 445 455 44—33
J. Rothwell 444 445 455 44—32
W. C. King 444 445 455 44—31
C. W. Ashford 444 445 455 44—30
W. E. Wall 444 445 455 44—29

IV.—WAIMANALO GOLD MEDAL.
Presented by Hon. J. A. Cummins. To be shot for at 200 and 500 yards, 10 rounds at each distance. Open to members who have never won a first class prize. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times. Won by J. W. Pratt.

J. W. Pratt 345 554 443 44—40
Lieut. Hamilton 553 444 443 44—39
J. J. Williams 444 445 455 44—38
C. W. Ashford 345 554 443 44—37
D. H. Hitchcock, Jr. 444 445 455 44—36
C. Huestace 444 445 455 44—35
J. Rothwell 444 445 455 44—34
W. C. King 444 445 455 44—33
C. W. Ashford 444 445 455 44—32
W. E. Wall 444 445 455 44—31

VII.—HYACINTH CUP.
Presented by Lieut. E. P. Ashe, Dr.

R. F. Yeo and Lieut. A. D. Douglass-Hamilton. To become the property of the marksman winning it twice. 7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Uncompleted for same cause as in No. 4.

Lieut. Hamilton 344 545 45—30
345 544 44—27-57
Dr. Yeo 444 555 44—31
404 555 43—23-51
J. Rothwell 455 545 44—32
404 555 43—21-53
C. W. Ashford 455 544 43—30
404 555 43—21-51
C. Huestace, Jr. 343 544 43—25
424 544 44—21-49
F. Huestace 544 444 44—29
332 544 43—19-48

VIII.—STANDARD AMERICAN MATCH.
200 yards. Open to all comers. Unlimited entries. First prize, \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$10; 4th, \$8; 5th, \$5; 2 prizes of \$2.50; 1 of \$1; 2 of 50 cents.

Lieut. Hamilton 10 9 7 8 5 4 7 8 1 7—39
J. Rothwell 8 9 6 8 7 10 6 4 6—69
D. H. Hitchcock, Jr. 5 7 8 5 8 7 9 6 7 6—68
J. H. Fisher 4 7 5 10 7 10 8 5 4 6—66
W. E. Wall 10 6 5 4 5 5 5 3 8 6—57
C. W. Ashford 3 10 6 5 7 4 6 7 4 5—57
C. B. Wilson 4 3 6 3 4 8 6 7 5 9—55
F. Huestace 5 9 6 3 3 7 5 3 5 6—52
J. W. McDonald 5 9 7 5 3 2 3 6 6 3—49

IX.—CITIZENS' MATCH.
Valuable prizes to the number of about 50, contributed by citizens. Five rounds at 200 yards. Open to all persons except those who have made 80 per cent. at any general meeting of the H. R. A. Entries unlimited.

Following is the list of prize winners in the citizens' match, the total number of entries having been 203:
1—Lieut. Hamilton, 21; 2—D. Lyons, 21; 3—E. Lyman, 21; 4—C. T. Wilder, 20; 5—E. J. Spalding, 20; 6—N. Flynn, 20; 7—J. Dugdale, 20; 8—E. Everett, 20; 9—N. Cant, 20; 10—Dr. Yeo, 20; 11—E. O. White, 19; 12—L. Bussell, 19; 13—C. H. Everett, 19; 14—F. Kruger, 19; 15—H. Cannon, 19; 16—W. McCubbin, 19; 17—J. Grace, 19; 18—J. Good, 19; 19—C. Huestace, 19; 20—J. M. Dowsett, 19; 21—J. Pahl, 19; 22—T. H. Hobron, 19; 23—O. Wall, 18; 24—J. Wilson, 18; 25—Jackland, 18; 26—Hughes, 18; 27—Boyle, 18; 28—H. E. Alexander, 17; 29—O. Gilbert, 17; 30—W. H. McLean, 17; 31—J. H. Soper, 17; 32—P. O. Sullivan, 17; 33—J. Morgan, 17; 34—G. Hals, 17; 35—H. Leacock, 17; 36—W. H. Soper, 17; 37—B. R. Campbell, 17; 38—F. Gurney, 17; 39—C. Wilder, 16; 40—C. L. Brown, 16; 41—T. Jones, 16; 42—Johnson, 16; 43—G. Schumann, 16; 44—Captain Freeman, 16; 45—E. Baldwin, 16; 46—C. Carter, 15; 47—D. R. Vida, 15; 48—Captain Lee, 15; 49—Ross, 15; 50—Theo. Severin, 15.

THE KRAKATOA ERUPTION.

Feather in the Cap of a Honolulu Scientist—Rev. S. E. Bishop's Theory of the Ruddy Sunsets Established.

It will be remembered by all our readers that Rev. S. E. Bishop, of this city, from the very first and for some time almost alone, maintained that the lurid sunsets of four and five years ago were due to dust in the air from the Krakatoa eruption. He published his theory unhesitatingly in the local papers and again in an American scientific periodical. The following article lately appearing in the New York Tribune shows that Mr. Bishop's opinion has been upheld by select scientific authority:

The long-looked-for report of the scientific commission which investigated the great volcanic eruption of Krakatoa in 1883 has at last made its appearance, and it seems strongly to confirm the theory that the famous "red sunsets" of that time were caused by the canopy of dust and steam thrown up by that tremendous convulsion of Nature. So great was the explosion of the burning mountain that the noise was heard over one-thirtieth of the total surface of the earth. At Batavia, thirty miles away, buildings were wrecked by the concussion. In Ceylon, 2,000 miles away, a sound as of heavy guns was heard. At Rodriguez, nearly three thousand miles away, it was distinctly heard, like the roar of distant artillery. The sea was caused by the upheaval was perceived as far away as the English Channel, while the great atmospheric wave swept three times from Krakatoa to the antipodes and back again. Fully one and one-eighth cubic miles of rock were hurled into the air, some fragments reaching a height of thirty-one miles, while an incalculably vast cloud of dust and vapor filled the air at a height of from seventeen to twenty-three miles. It is not difficult to believe that enough of this dust and vapor was wafted to this side of the world to produce the beautiful phenomena that were the wonder and delight of every observer of the sunsets.

Card of Thanks.
Charlie Peterson, the faithful marine lookout on Diamond Head, came down from his solitary perch last week into town. One of his chief errands was to have his grateful thanks conveyed through the press to the gentlemen who contributed an aggregate of \$200.50 as his New Year's box. Fifty dollars were subscribed by Commodore Godfrey and employees of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Peterson desires to thank these and Captains McIntyre and Shepherd, pilots, together with the several merchants, who made up the balance of \$200.50. He would remember Captain McIntyre especially for his exertions in passing the list round, and his comrade with him for liberality of their individual subscriptions. Long may Charley live and receive a bigger purse each succeeding New Year's.

A Powerful Light.
It is reported that the new electric light placed in the lighthouse at St. Catherine's point, Isle of Wight, has a power of 7,000,000 candles. The light is visible over fifty miles and it flashes every half minute with five seconds duration. As a beacon to mariners in the English Channel this light will prove invaluable.

Supreme Court of the Hawaii Islands. In Banco.

C. MONTING AND THIRTEEN OTHERS VS. LEONG KAU AND LAM YIP, COMPRISING THE FIRM OF YEE HOP & CO.

Heard Dec. 17, 1888, by consent.

BEFORE JUDGE C. J. McCULLY, J. PRESTON, J. BICKERTON, J. AND DOLE, J.

Opinion of the Court per Judd, C. J.

This is a bill in equity for an account. The plaintiffs and defendants are co-partners, doing business as rice planters at Mokuleia, Wai-lua, Oahu, under the name of Wing Hong Wai Company. The accounts were referred to Henry Smith, Esq., a Master in Chancery, who took the testimony offered on both sides as to the disputed items and made several reports to the Court, his investigations extending over several months. His final report was confirmed by Mr. Justice Bickerton on the 28th September, 1888, and an appeal was taken from the decree. The sole point of exception presented to us is in respect to 739 bags of paddy of the value of \$1,335, which plaintiffs contend were sent from the plantation at Wai-lua to defendants who were the agents or managing partners of the co-partnership, and which plaintiffs claim should be credited to the company by defendants.

The Master found that the paddy in question was not the property of the partnership but belonged to another company of planters, to-wit, the Sun Hong Wai Company, who occupied land in the neighborhood and of whom the defendants were also agents.

We are unable to disturb this finding. The settled practice of courts of equity is to regard the report of a master upon questions of fact referred to him as having substantially the weight of the verdict of a jury, and his conclusions are not to be set aside or modified without clear proof of error or mistake on his part.

Trova vs. Berry, 13 Mass. 146.
The paddy in question, it is admitted by both parties, was of the second crop of 1884, which is usually harvested in the latter months of the year and was sent up to Mr. Hopper's cleaning mill in Honolulu marked "S. H. W." the mark of the Sun Hong Wai Company. The plaintiffs claim that it was fraudulently delivered by defendants to the mill as the property of that company, whereas it should have been credited to the Wing Hong Wai Company of which they were partners. The defendants had interests in both these companies and a greater interest in the plaintiffs' company, and it is difficult to see, without explanation, why they should have been willing to deprive the company (in which they were larger owners) of this property, if it really belonged to it. But we are shown an item of \$78 05 in the account furnished by defendants of their dealings with the partnership, paid by them to the Pacific Navigation Company in January, 1885, as "freight," and it is argued that this item was for freight on some 1,133 bags of paddy shipped from Wai-lua to Honolulu which included the 739 bags in dispute. The charge in the account is simply "freight"—not freight on paddy. Counsel argue that at 7 cents a bag, the 1,133 bags would pay a freight of \$79 31 which is near enough to the item of \$78 05 in the account to be considered as the same item.

If the defendants had charged the company with the "freight" upon the 739 bags of paddy in dispute, it would be evidence that they regarded it as the plaintiff company's property. But it is not so charged in the account, and we cannot presume that this charge was upon paddy alone.

What appears to us as decisive of the matter is the proofs of the actual area of land from which the second crop of 1884 was taken. The plaintiffs claim that it was 35 acres, because rent for this amount of land was paid by the company. But it appears from the proofs on file that although rent for 35 acres was paid, it was paid in advance on the expectation that all would be cultivated, and the landlord on finding that 19 acres had not been planted, deducted the rent therefor at the next settlement—leaving it quite clear that he was satisfied that only 16 acres was actually cultivated in rice for that harvesting. It yielded by the defendants' account 394 bags, which is less by nine bags per acre as compared with the yield of twenty acres for the crop previous, which was 676 bags, and which may be accounted for by the vicissitudes of wind and rain storms which lessen the crop, if occurring at or shortly before the harvesting. However this may be, if 35 acres could reasonably have produced 1,133 bags, only 16 acres could not.

Upon the whole case we find no error in the Master's finding, and accordingly overrule the exception and affirm the decree.

W. R. Castle and W. A. Whiting, for plaintiffs; A. S. Hartwell, for defendants.

Dated Honolulu, December 20th, 1888.

A Religious Sensation.

Rev. Heber Newton, pastor of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, started his people thinking by a sermon delivered Sunday, Dec. 9th, in which he asserted that the need of the present age is a new religion. The earnest manner in which he avowed his belief that Christianity in its present form does not satisfy the spiritual aspirations of modern progressive humanity has caused a sensation in the religious world. There are those who believe that the independent clergyman has got himself in hot water with his Episcopal superiors.

In the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit. May Term, 1888. Assumpsit.

APONA, ALAI, AHUNA AND AWANA VS. D. KAMAI.

Decision of Mr. Justice McCully.

This case was brought in the Supreme Court at the April term, and by consent transferred for trial to the Circuit Court sitting at Hilo, the locality of the transaction and of the parties. Jury was waived; local Circuit Judge Lyman, being a witness in the case, did not sit, and the trial was had before Mr. Justice McCully.

The plaintiffs bring action on a contract in which the defendant is the first party and the plaintiffs the second party, for the cultivation of a tract of land in sugar cane, of sixty-five acres more or less, at the price of fifty dollars per acre. It is admitted that the contract work was well done and within the time stipulated, and it is admitted that an exact survey of the land makes it 61.92 acres, and the plaintiffs reduce the whole amount accordingly to \$3,096, give a credit for \$925.50 paid on account and claim the balance of \$2,172.50.

The defense is payment in full. The largest item in the difference between the parties is \$1,400.

It appears that the defendant had previously had a contract with Alai and Anin for the planting and cultivation of the same lot of cane. That after about six months one of them became dissatisfied and wished to abandon the contract. This was assented to by the defendant, who then made the contract on which this action is brought, with the four plaintiffs, one of whom, Alai, was a party to the first contract. The defendant endeavored to maintain that the agreement, as orally made, and before it was reduced to writing, was that the four plaintiffs should take up the job where the two former contractors had left it, and for the consideration of fifty dollars per acre for the whole period of labor on the crop from planting to the finish, say about twelve months, do the final six months labor, and receive the unpaid balance of this rate, but this was held by the Court to be inadmissible, and is mentioned only to explain the defendant's attitude in the case. He endeavored to show that such was the agreement also made in writing, by producing a paper of which the following is an English translation:

"In consideration of what we have received, we agree to pay D. Kamai, of Hilo, Hawaii, two hundred dollars [and the debt of Alai and Anin on the former contract] at the expiration of six months from the first day of May, 1887, and the hire of the mules at the time the amount of their work shall be ascertained, out of the pay for cultivating the cane under D. Kamai."

This instrument is signed by three of the plaintiffs. It was written by Judge Lyman, except the sentence in brackets, which is interlined, which was written by the defendant.

It was shown in evidence that a few days after the execution of the contract, with acknowledgment of signatures in the office of the Circuit Judge, the parties, one of the plaintiffs excepted, came again and had conversation respecting their agreement, and that it resulted in Judge Lyman, who explained the business to the plaintiffs, writing the above instrument as expressing what was further agreed upon.

The defendant swears that the interpolated matter was written in before the three plaintiffs signed, with the knowledge of Judge Lyman, and a full explanation to the plaintiffs, and that the unexpressed amount of the debt of the old contractors which the new contractors agreed to take up was \$1,400.

Two natives who were in the office give some support to this statement. Judge Lyman testifies that he remembers no such alteration of the instrument.

Without discussing at length all the incidents upon which my conclusion is formed, I say I am clearly of opinion that the testimony of the defendant is wholly false in respect to this having been written before the signature. The instrument is entitled on the back, in the defendant's handwriting: "Note (bills of) Alai and Ahuna and Apona and Awana, \$200." It was always in defendant's possession, never having been surrendered to plaintiffs for payment, and would seem to have been so endorsed before he undertook to make it an obligation for \$1,600.

The defendant's copy of the contract was not exhibited in the trial at Hilo. It is shown here. There is in it an obvious and apparent interpolation in these words: "and to pay the debt of Alai and Anin on the old contract which is \$1,400." This is a more foolish instance of an attempt to misrepresent the agreement made between the parties than the alteration of the so-called "note," as the plaintiffs' copy would always confute it.

The agreement being susceptible of only one reading, that is, of fifty dollars per acre for the service which the plaintiffs were to perform, the defendant's claim of \$1,400 cannot be considered.

The plaintiffs object to the so-called "note" as to any operation against them on the ground that it is signed by only three of themselves, who sign as individuals, and do not bind the partnership, or the fourth plaintiff, and secondly, because having been fraudulently altered in a material respect by the defendant. The law seems to be clear and unvarying, that such an alteration

makes the instrument void in toto, the good part not remaining obligatory.

This stands on good reason. So far as the altered contract is concerned, one party has not agreed to it, and so far as the original contract the party who alters it cannot have the privilege of holding the party whom he has attempted to defraud, when the attempt has failed.

Wood vs. Steele, 6 Wall. 80.
I therefore, make no allowance for the \$200, so far as it is supported by this instrument. Evidence as to the allowance and payment of this amount will be considered.

There remains a series of payments and charges which are to be allowed, so far as the amounts can be ascertained from the very imperfect and untrustworthy accounts and memoranda of the defendant, in connection with the testimony of the parties.

The contract provides for the payment to the contractors (plaintiffs) of \$200 for each month, \$1,200 for the six months, and the balance, if any, at the end of the term and the work.

The defendant's accounts of his payments and charges are most unsatisfactory. In the uncertainty of the testimony I am sufficiently satisfied to allow as follows:

Paym't June 10, \$200, less sundry ch'ges, \$80	
July 12, 200	do
Aug. 15, 200	do
Sept. 17, 200	do
Oct. 22, 200	do
Final paym't	\$70
Mule hire	\$1,444
	12
	\$1,456

The commission spoken of in the contract, but without a statement of the rate, or of the amount on which it was to be charged, I cannot allow beyond what may be included in the amounts withdrawn from the sundry payments. The plaintiffs testify that a part of these deductions were payments on account of the \$200 expressed in the note.

The defendant's claim for \$430 as the amount of sundry payments and charges is not substantiated by definite items. No evidence, such as would support a book account is given. It is disallowed.

The account then, stands thus:

For 61.92 acres at \$30	\$1,857 60
Less payments on account	1,126 00
	\$731 60

For the balance, \$1,940, I give plaintiffs judgment with interest from May 30, 1888.

V. V. Ashford for plaintiffs; W. R. Castle and D. H. Hitchcock for defendant.

December 27, 1888.

NAVAL NOTES.

The U. S. S. Monongahela, store ship, will most likely be stationed at Honolulu, as more convenient for the supplies of the squadron than the former station at Comodoro, Chile.

Captain Ramsey of the cruiser Boston says that on his arrival at Port-au-Prince he found that the steamer Haytian Republic had been selling munitions of war and going up and down the coast carrying insurgents. She was taken by a Haytian man-of-war and condemned, apparently in the regular way.

Aaron Vanderpool, Chairman of the Naval Reserve Committee of the Board of Trade, has distributed a circular seeking information and suggestions touching the feasibility of establishing a naval militia for the United States by legislative enactment. Among those communicated with are General Schofield, Admiral Porter, Governor Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Governor Gordon of Georgia, General Beauregard of Louisiana, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Chauncey M. Depew and Claus Spreckels.

The report of the Chief of Navigation of the United States Navy Department shows \$10,000 in the estimate for this year for a copper-plate series of charts of the coasts of China, Japan and the Pacific Islands. Speaking of ocean surveys the report commends the work done by the Ranger on the routes between San Francisco on the one hand and the ports of Mexico and Central America on the other. Valuable surveys are also acknowledged as having been made by the Albatross at the Sandwich Islands, the Palos and Essex in Korea are especially mentioned for useful hydrographic surveys and deep-sea soundings. The Pacific is dotted all over with shoals and islands, concerning which very little is known, while the charts of some parts of the West Indies and the Spanish main, frequented by American commerce, are known to be far from correct. The report says that the inconvenience of detailing ships-of-war for continuous surveying operations requiring special outfits, and the increasing demands of commerce for charts of little known localities, make it advisable for the department to have at least two properly found steamers in the Pacific for this kind of work.

Macao.

There would seem to be a rather gloomy outlook in the immediate future of Macao. It will be remembered that sometime ago, owing to a misunderstanding between the Government and the fish farmers, over ten thousand men with their families retired from the Holy City and settled themselves on the opposite island of Lappa. This movement caused a considerable decrease of revenue and losses in various other directions. News is now current that large plots of ground are being prepared beyond the harbor for the erection of houses for the occupation of Chinese merchants of Macao, wherein they will in future carry on their business, free of the taxes, which are increasing in number at the Portuguese city. The Chinese Government is said to have much to do with this movement, and is believed to be offering every facility for its issue.

The Japan Mail learns from private advice that the prospects of the Formosa sugar crop are very unsatisfactory at that, owing to heavy rains in August, the yield is estimated at only half last season's production. In addition it is feared the standing cane will be interfered with in the fighting that is going on.

Advertisements.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water

THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME for the Toilet, the Bath and the Handkerchief.

REPORT.

Prof. Alexander Wessilowitch Pood Analyzing Chemist for the Russian Government St. Petersburg.

"Murray & Lanman's Florida Water" does NOT contain any integral parts which could be pernicious to health.
"The comparative investigation has shown that Murray & Lanman's Florida Water possesses in a volatillized state a greater ability and power to purify the air than 'Eau de Cologne'; and in this respect Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is far preferable to the well-known Cologne Waters."

No. 6041—Sept. 30th, 1886.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

JUST ARRIVED!

Habana Cigars,

Bavarian Beer

Of the Hackerbrun Brewery Muenchen.

Strassburg Beer,

Flensburg Beer,

Double Extra Stout,

Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons, London.

French Clarets

Of Superior Qualities.

Champagne

Of Benj. & Eng. Perrier, Chateau.

German Preserves